SPECIMEN FRAUDS.

Senator Blair-Will you state what measures you have taken to prevent these frauds, and the practical working of the election laws here, and any facts that may be of use to the committee in view of further legislation ?

further legislation?

Mr. Davenport—If there is any abuse of the election laws ever heard of that did not take place here in 1868, I do not know of it. False registration, false voting, false canvassing, were here going on throughout the city; this, together with the fact that the entire criminal power was in the hands of one party, which believed itself so strongly entrepeled by means of its frauds that it could not be dislodged. As a specimen, take the year 1818—and I refer to that year simply because it may be said that these matters reached their culmination very largely at that time—there was at that time a gang of seven men engaged in repeating registrations, and who did so repeat at the election of that year 220 names. The leader of that gang is there. (Producing a portrait.) He registered under the name of Henry J. Lawrence. He is an Englishman known as Charles Wilson, alias "Nibbs." or "Nibsey," and was a well-known pickpocket. This picture was obtained from the Rogues Gallery, at Police Headquarters. The registration was done most openly by this gang, its members registering under well known names, such as William M. Tweed, Patrick H. Keenan, then coroner, and others. I have here one of the original books used by them in their repeating operations, containing the names of persons whose names they gave. We obtained the book in this way: We had evidence that they were engaged in repeating, and Superintendent, then Inspector. Walling watched the men. I secured this book, and caught them in the act. He found that they were a portion of what was known as "Reddy, the Blacksmith's" gang, and by an immediate descent on Reddy's place obtained another book. On comparing the names in these two books with those registered we found that 220 of them had been registered. It was on the 31st of October that these men were arrested. On the evening of that day a writ of habens corpus was served on the person having them in castody, the writ reading, "Before the Hon, George Bannard, Justice of the Sapreme Court, or the o Mr. Davenport -If there is any abuse of the elecwe had Superintendent, then Inspector, Walling watched the men. I secured this book, and caught them in the act. He found that they were a portion of what was known as "Reddy, the Blacksmith's" gang, and by tained another book. On comparing the names in these two books with those registered we found that 220 of them had been registered. It was on the 31st of October that these men were arrested. On the evening of that day a writ of habeas corpus was served on of that day a writ of habeas corpus was served on the person having them in castedy, the writ reading, "Before the Hon, George Barnard, Justice of the Supreme Court, or the office of such Justice, No. 23 West Twenty-third-st., in the City of New York, this 31st day of October, 1868, at 7 o'clock in the evening." No time was allowed for the return of the writ, and no return was made to it.

BOW BARNARD SET THEM FREE.

The men were taken to Barnard's house. One officer, with the men, remained on the sidewalk, and ficer, with the men, remained on the sidewalk, and the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the force of the first the officer at the door of the writ was taken from the officer at the force of the first the officer at the force of the writ was the fovernment for some scorne, burned the withess in a corner, harriedly referred to he had the withess in

the writ was taken from the officer at the door of the house by William F. Howe, who was counsel for the men. He, in the hallway, as testified to, wrote upon the writ, "The prisoners being charged with no offence, I order them discharged. October 31, 1868." The writ so indorsed was sent upstairs to no offence, I order them discharged. October 31, 1868." The write oundersed was sent upstars to Judge Barnard's room, and be attached his signature thereto. Unon such orders prisoners were discharged. I called attention to the fact that it was in violation of the statutes of this State, which require that notice shall be given to the District Attorney prehiminary to the hearing of a writ, and which makes it a misdemennor for a judge to hear a writ without such notice being given. The result was that the prisoners were immediately discharged and about sixty out of the 220 names were voted upon. This repeating was practised to such an extent that about 25,000 fraudulant votes were cast in this county alone in the November election of 1868. Many arrests were made at the instigation of the Republicans, but the prisoners were discharged largely.

Mr. Davenport continued his statements to show the effect of the National laws which were passed in 1870, giving long lists of figures showing that before these laws came into operation, the number of votes was often in excess of the whole male population. He also showed the large Republican gains in a number of the wards of the city, a resnit directly traceable to the operation of the National laws.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past 1 the committee took a recess for half an hour, and when it reassembled Mr. Davenport, continuing his statement, said that in 1868 he received a communication from Secretary Fish in regard to a number of Cubaus who had been unlawfully naturalized. With the communication were two cards, one from the chairman of a Democratic organization in an Assembly district, directing the person to whom it was addressed to see the bearer naturalized; and another marked with blue ink, which color signified that the applicant could not understand English. Mr. Davenport then produced the papers called for at the morning session, and read a long list of persons who had been naturalized in 1868, to which were added sworn statements of the persons mentioned, which showed that they were not entitled to naturalization papers and that such papers were often given them at their own house and even on the sidewalks of the street. Many who went up to the City Hall had not declared their intentions and had never before seen the witness who was supposed to identify them.

Some hundred of these names having been read,

before seen the witness who was supposed to identify them.

Some hundred of these names having been read, Senator McDonald asked if the whole his could not be put in evidence without reading. Senator Blair said there were about 4.000 of the cases, and it was very interesting reading matter. Still, if the committee was tired of it, he would submit to the list being put in after about a score more specimen cases had been read. To these specimen cases Senator McDonald did not object, although he showed signs of impatience at the continuance of the reading of this Democratic black list.

I have between 3,000 and 4,000 of these depositions, observed Mr. Davenport, among which are hundreds who had never declared their intentions, others who took no witnesses with them, and sev-

tions, observed Mr. Davenport, among which are hundreds who had declared their intentions, others who took no witnesses with them, and several hundred who had declared their intentions and received their full certificates the same year. I might go on with information of this kind for several days.

Senator Blair—How many bushels of papers have you in regard to these frands?

Mr. Davenport (smiling)—I scarcely know. I believe I have enough matter to fill an entire set of The Congressional Globe.

Senator McDonald—Are these cases that you have now furnished to the committee in addition to those you furnished to the committee in addition to those you furnished to the committee in addition to those you furnished to the committee was a leading and how many convictions followed. In his testimony Mr. Davenport—They are decreased in the convictions were Terence Quin, two years; John McLaughlin, two years (the latter was a leading member of Tammany Hall at the time); Lucius M. Sawyer, William Berks and others. The warrants issued in 1878 embraced all the naturalization papers issued in 1868; the warrants issued in previous years did not does.

Senator McDonald—What objection did you take to the certificate of Antonio Kurchell, against whom you took a warrant?

Mr. Davenport—It is stated on the warrant itself—for using a certain certificate of citizenship, knowing that such certificate had been unlawfully assued or made.

Benator McDonald—What facts had you in the case?

Mr. Davenport—It is stated on the warrant itself—for using a certain certificate of citizenship, knowing that such certificate had been unlawfully assued or made.

Benator McDonald—What facts had you in the case?

Mr. Davenport—It is stated on the warrant itself—for using a certain certificate of citizenship, knowing that such certificate of citizenship, knowing that such certificate of citizenship.

ator McDonald-What facts had you in the Mr. Davenport-The facts that he had but one

witness; that there is no record on the minutes of the Court admitting him to be a citizen, together with the general fact that from beginning to end the entire proceedings in that Court during the month of October, 1868, were stamped with the intention of fraud, perjury and forgery.

Senator McDonald—Did you know that Kurchell was entitled to naturalization; that he had been a resident of the United States and was a discharged solder?

Mr. Davenport—I did not.

Scuntor McDonald—What objection have you to giving to Kurchell this certificate which you un-Senator Blair-I object to the form of that ques

Mr. Davenport—I have retained it because I believe I have the right to retain it.

Senator McDonald—What defect is there in that certificate of naturalization?

certificate of naturalization?

A.—I have stated it.
Q.—Now that you won't give up that paper, I will show you a duplicate of it, which the Court has issued to him.

A.—I don't doubt that. I have seen such duplicates by the score; they are rotten throughout.
Q. Don't you want to examine it? A. I do not. I have seen bundreds of them.

Senator McDonald asked that this duplicate, and the honorable discharge of Kurchell from the army should appear on the minutes, and with this closed his examination.

SENATOR WALLACE TAKES UP THE DEFENCE. Senator Wallace then took his place, and gleaned from Mr. Davenport that he was counsel to the Union League Club in 1869, and was employed in that year in reference to the frauds in naturalization perpetrated at the general election of 1868. He helped to get up the Lawrence report, and to draft the National electoral laws based upon that report,

helped to get up the Lawrence report, and to draft the National electoral laws based upon that report, and he had administered those laws since to the best of his ability. The fact that he helped to draft the laws he has now to assist in carrying out seemed to be an important point in the opinion of Senator Wallace, and he questioned Mr. Davenport with great minuteness upon it.

He then took up the cases of John Wright, Rich ard Dingman and others, who were locked up for attempting to vote on 1868 naturalization papers, and afterward discharged. Mr. Davenport replied that he could not speak in regard to individual cases; but, generally speaking, he discharged all those who promised not to vote upon such fraudulent papers. When asked why he did not take stops to have the record of the Court vituated, he replied that he had purposely abstained from doing so until he could produce the certificates, their production being necessary to obtain their destruction by the courts.

Q.—Have you made any attack or attempted to interfere with the regular naturalization of the Supreme and Superior courts since 1868?

A.—I procured evidence in regard to the naturalization going on in the Courts in 1876, and it resulted in the conviction, as I have shown, of a number of persons engaged in frandulent processes at that time. I have no money to do much. What I have done has been en my own credit and on money borrowed.

Senator Wallace—Oh, Brother Blair will vote to

Senator Wallace—Oh, Brother Blair will vote to refund it to vou, and I shall vote against it. Mr. Davenport—I did not suppose Senator Wal-lace would vote against an appropriation for the purpose of preventing naturalization frauds in 1880. Senator Wallace (hotly)-I shall vote against any

Senator Wallace (hotly)—I shall vote agree the purpose of preventing you from using it in a partisan way, as you have done all these years, sir.

Senator Blair—I object to that on the ground that it is insulting to the witness.

Senator Wallace—The witness should be more executed then

Senator Biair—I object to that of the chartest that it is insulting to the witness.

Senator Wallace—The witness should be more careful then.

Senator Biair—The witness is very careful indeed.

Senator Biair—Bo witness whose certificates Brother Wallace trings forward."

Mr. Pavenport—Yes, I said it was probably part of the Hancock boom.

Senator Biair—Do you know any reason why a solder should be allowed to vote fraudulently any more than any other citizen?

Mr. Davenport—I do not.

Senator McDonald, who had been absent most of the afternoon session, entered at this point, and cross-examined the witness upon a number of apparently inconsequential details. He was particularly anxions to get at the number of blank affidavits and blank warrants Mr. Davenport had had printed, what they cost, and who paid for them.

Mr. Davenport replied that they were paid for by himself. Then the Senator, believing that for once he had the witness in a corner, harriedly referred to be a reviews testimony, in which was a charge

until 11 o'clock this morning.

A CHEERING ASSURANCE.

NEW-YORK EXCURSION BOATS NOT SO BADLY EQUIPPED AS REPRESENTED-EVERY MAN STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 19 .- General Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, arrived in Washington to-day. Yesterday morning he was in New-York City, and his attention was called to the list of steamboats published in one of the city newspapers as being deficient in life-saving appliances. To satisfy his own curiosity in the matter General Dument during the day visited eight of the vessels named in the list, and found them to be fully supplied with everything required by law, carrying the requisite number of boats, equipped with the full number of life-preservers named in the inspection certificates, and in all other respects complying

with the law. General Dumont says that, while he sometimes has reason to fear that some of the inspectors are not performing their work efficiently, he does not believe that any of those in New-York can be induced to give certificates which are not in accordance with the facts.

A very efficient preventive of collusion for corrupt purposes in other branches of the public service is the system of transferring agents from place to place often enough to prevent the formation of "rings." This system General Dumont would be glad to have applied to the steamboat inspection service, but there is no power under the present laws to make such changes.

It is not generally known that by recent changes in the form upon which inspection certificates are made out every passenger may be a steamboat inspector for himself. The certificate now contains upon its face a full statement of all the life-saving appliances which the steamboat is required by law to carry, and any passenger may investigate for himself whether the boat upon which he is travelling has its quota of such appliances. The captain of the vessel is also obliged by law to show to any passenger who requests it a copy of the steamboat law.

NO FEARS OF YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The National Board of Health authorities feel very hopeful that the Southern cities will escape a yellow fever epidemic

this year.

Mempriis, Tenn., July 19.—Dr. J. B. Thornton, President of the local Board of Health, authorizes the following; "There are no cases of yellow fever in this city nor any cases of fever resembling it in any respect. No 'drummer,' or other person has been taken sick here with any symptoms of yellow fever. The city is remarkably healthy, and free from fevers of any description or type."

"Are you brothers?" asked a gentleman of two little boys. "Yes, sir." "Are you twins?" "Yes, sir." "How old are you?" "Amos three, and I's five," was the astounding reply.

THE SOUND COLLISION.

WAS THE STONINGTON TO BLAME! THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE INSPECTORS-WHAT CAPTAIN NYE THINKS-TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS

OF THE NARRAGANSETT. The official investigation into the collision on the Sound between the steamers Narragansett and Stonington was continued at New-London, Conn., yes terday. Captain Nye thought the disaster was caused by a misunderstanding of the Narmgansett's whistles. He said he would expect to be discharged by the company if he refused to carry all the passengers who came aboard regardless of the capacity of the vessel. The wheelsman of the Stonington said he was unable to properly control the wheel alone. The mate of the Narragansett, the watchman, and other officers testified.

WHAT THE EVIDENCE DISCLOSES. CONFUSED AND MISUNDERSTOOD WHISTLES-A CAP-

TAIN'S MISTAKE-THE NARRAGANSETT'S CREW AND LIFE-BOATS.

New London, Conn., July 19 .- At the reopening of the Narragansett investigation this morning, the examination of Captain Nye, of the Stonington, was resumed. He stated that he was familiar with pilot rules and that they required one long blast of the whistle when passing an approaching boat to the star-

The Inspector then read from the rules showing that a short and distinct blast was required.

We heard the Narragausett's whistle, and supposed it heard curs. The Narragausett was about a point off the port bow when we first heard ber, and when we changed our coarse to west she was about two points. We ran not more than half a minute on a west course before altering to northwest. When we heard the Narraganour coorse to west she was about two points. We ran not more than half a minute on a west course before altering to northwest. When we heard the Narragansett's two whistles she was three or four points on our port bow. There is no doubt in my mind she heard my seneral fog whistle. It she had answered with two whistles or one short whistle there would have been evidence that she heard us. From the time we first heard the whistle of the Narragansett to the collision was about four minutes. I knew it was about time to meet the castern-bound beats, and was using extra caution. The boats were probably lowered in about ten moutes after the collision. They were manned by dock hands. There was but one pilot about this season; previous to this season there have been two. The change was made, I suppose, to save expense. I attribute the collision to a mistake as to the Narragansett's whistles. I considered her fog whistle a signal to turn to the right, and as made in answer to my whistle. I don't remember hearing the Narragansett give three blasts of the whistle two or three minutes before the collision. If they had given such a whistle there is no reason why I should not have heard it. It would take one-half minute for one man to put two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do it any quicker. I don't know that two men could do the any quicker. I don't know that two men could do the any quicker. I don't know that two men could do the any quicker. I don't know that the men is allowed to carry about 580 passengers. If 1,600 passengers had come aboard that night they would probably have goue to New-York, and II had not taken them I should have expected to get my discharge the next day; I am put there

Joseph Silvia, the wheelsman of the Stonington since April 1, was the next witness. He testified as follows: April I, was the next witness. He testified as follows:

The course given me from the Hammocks to Bartiett's on the night of the colision was west, threequarters south. From Bartiett's to Cornfield it was west,
half south. I kept no lookout, but simply steered
by the compass. The Stomington steers hard
and it takes about a minute to heave the wheel
over from port to starboard. I can hold her
myself when she is going full speed, with the wheel
hard down, but I cannot heave the wheel over alone
when sic is ging full speed. Up to Cornfleed we had
been blowing one whistle about twice a minute. The
first whistle I heard was one whistle on our port
bow, about one point. We passed that boat. The seeond whistle we heard was the Narragansett's on our
port bow, a point or a point and a hait. This was after
we had passed Cornfleid and were running west by
south. The secend time we heard the Narragansett's
whistle it was about two points on the port bow, and
then I hadled her up northwest, the pilot telling me to.
I nover heard two whistles or three whistles from the
Narragansett. When we saw the light we gave three
whistles and the pilot rang four bells. This was about
half a minute. I should think, before the collision. I
don't think we should have avoided the collision II
had had another man with me at the wheel.
If there were more than four bells rung before the
collision I did not here them.

WATCHMAN COON'S TESTIMONY.

Albin Coon, the bow-watchman of the Narragausett, restided that he bad been employed in that capacity on

beat had grounded at this time. I jurned overboard with a chair and tied my overcoal around it. I was in the water about twenty or twestly-live m nutes, and was then picked up by a boat from the City of New-York, which was in enarge of a passenger from the Stonington and manued by a crew of colored mea. This boat pages dup three ener besides my-eli and three or four ladies. I saw the Stonington's light before I heard her fog whiste. She whisted after that, but her wusstles were mixed up and I could not tell what they were. I could distinction a difference in the length of the whistles of the two boats.

STEPHEN A. MOWRY'S EVIDENCE. When the investigation was resumed at 1:30 p. m. the first witness was Stephen A. Mowry, Mate of the

I have been Mate from twenty-five to twenty-eight years, and have been on the Narragansett in that capacity nearly thirteen years. At the time of the collision I was in my rooms on the hurricane deck on the port side. I heard a whistle and jumped out of bed, pulled up the window, and about that time we struck. I went down and saw a good sized hole. At that time the Stonipaton was clear of us. I then went to the capitaln and asked what was to be done, and he said lower the boats and put the passengers about the other steamer. I began lowering the boa s, becinning with No. 4, and towered it as far as the moin rail, teiling a man named Thayer to lower if carefully and put in the plug. I then went to the next boat affi and cut the gips and attempted to hoist it, and found it full of possengers and requested them to get out, and they did so and then got into ber again. I get into her to put in the puz. She was loaded within three inches of the ganwale; I pulled one man who was overboard into the boar, and then cristed back and forth between the two boats to rescue passengers. I have had coage of the Narragansett's lifeboats, and raid them special at ention to see that they were sent in order. I have had the hirling and discharging of the deck hands. I supposed the crew to be a good crew, Some of them were accustomed to handling boars. The oldest deck hands had been in service on and off for three or four years. Two of the deck hays were sailors. There were seven life-boats on the Narragansett's life deck boys to examine them. I tainst a boat and went of the boats once a week and frequently sent the deck hoys were sailors. There were seven life-boats on the Narragansett of the boats once a week and frequently sent the deck hoys to examine them. I tainst a boat and went off the fire had made a good deal of headway and was aft of the wheel. I have heve heard any objection made to condemned difference on the water, I give the preference to salors, but find it difficult to hire them, as they do not like to annuel reach. I have been Mate from twenty-five to twenty-eight The investigation was adjourned at this point until

DEOWNED AT ATLANTIC CITY.

MES. NESMITH, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND TWO GIRLS

LOST. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19 .- A sad aceident occurred here this morning, by which three persons lost their lives. About 11 o'clock, in common with other visitors, Mrs. Nesmith, wife of Lieutenant Nesmith, United States Army, accompanied by Miss Bossie Fan-shawe, age twelve, the child of John R. Fanshawe, of Germantown, together with a little girl named Helen Deakon, went in to bathe above the lighthouse. The locality chosen for their bath is a very daugerous one, as it is between the breakwater and the lighthouse. There is a strong eddy sweeping around this breakwater at all times, and the current flows rapidly along the beach for fitry yards, then rushing out to the sea. Some distance down the beach there is a cove between the main land and the bar, which has already caused drowning accidents this season. It is thought Mrs. Nesmith went unawares down the shallow empanhment, a few steps from which the water is fitteen feet deep. Unable to swim, she for an instant clutched her young companions when she found herself in deep water, and soon they were swept from her and lost beneath the waves. times, and the current flows rapidly along the beach for

waves.

The lifeboat in service further down the beach came to the rescue on being signalled by persons on the beach. All three were out of sight, however, by the time the boat came up. The crew fluxily succeeded in recovering

the body of Mrs. Nesmith, which will be taken to Pailadelphia to-morrow by her husband.

OUT-DOOK SPORTS.

SWISS GAMES AND CONTESTS.

The second day of the National Swiss festival at Jones's Wood passed off very pleasantly. All day long the people kept coming and by 3 p. m. the grounds were crowded. Seventeen societies partici pated in the festival, several clubs of Boston, Pater son and Newark being represented. The building were decorated with flags of all nations, and the pavilion, where dancing began at the early hour of ten in the morning, was tastefully hung with banners and streamers.

As usual, the games played a large part in the en joyment of the day. The "scissors game" causes great amusement to the women and children. To walk a few yards blindfolded, and sever with a large pair of shears a string bearing a lucky number, does not seem a very hard feat to accomplish. Sometimes the prize is won with suspicious frequency. The gymnastics attracted much attention, and were continued by the athletic clubs, Turn-Verein and Schwing-Verein all the afternoon. The practice on the horizontal bar was very creditable, the different feats of the "giant swing" being accomplished by several members. Target-shooting also kept up an ail day fusilade, and the sack-racing was as ludi-

an all day fusilade, and the sack-racing was as indicrous as usual.

The most characteristic of the sports were the
Swiss wrestling contests. This species of wrestling
requires a peculiar garment to be worn—a trunk of
canvas, by which the athletes grasp each other, not
being allowed to lose their hold. The stronger one
generally spins his opponent around in the
air, but it is always doubtful which will
fail on top of the other. An arena, sprinkled
well with sawdust, is hedged in with ropes. In this
the game goes on. The announcements of prizes
were received with acclaimation.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SECOND DAY OF THE SUMMER MEETING-CLARIS SENIA, FORTUNA, ANNA AUGUSTA AND DIS-TURBANCE THE WINNERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19 .- The second day of the Saratoga Racing Association, or, properly speaking, the first extra day, was not quite as successful as the opening day-not that the attendance was much less, but because of the smallness of the field. The first race was atmost a foregone conclusion, and three-quarters dash partly made up for the lack of inter-essing features in the first two races, but even in this the horses could not be seen for several furlongs. The hurdle race wat well conjested, and was watched with ning of the races, but a cool breeze sprang up toward

The first event on the programme was for a purse of \$300, winner this year of any race of the value of \$1,000 to carry 3 pounds; if \$2,000, 7 pounds extra; horses not having won a race this year allowed 7 pounds; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 10 pounds; if 4 years, 15 pounds; if 5 years, or upward, 21 pounds; one mile Poels sold as follows: Ciarissuma \$200, Charlie Ross \$65, Boswell \$45. Cuarlie Ross took the lead at the pace, with Clarissims, running under a pull, last. Posi-tions remained unchanged until the lower turn, when enaily by two lengths; Boswell second and Charile Ross a poor third. Time, 1:48%. The second event was a sweepstakes race of \$20 each play or pay, with \$500 added—the second to receive

\$100 out of the stakes; winners this year of any race of the value of \$3,000 to carry 7 pounds extra; horses not having won this year a race of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds; those not having won any race this year allowed 12 pounds; bester mailtens allowed 17 pounds; one mile and 5 fwelongs. Pools sold; For three other entries, which was declared out. It was a very one sided race, for although Jim Beck led nearly a

Aligh Coon, the bow-watchman of the Sarragansett, the front with a rush and won very easy, Jim Bock section to the Sionnaton Company for eleven years. He said:

On the night of the collision we ran into the fog at Stratford Shoal, near New-Haven. After leaving New-Haven we raked a steamer.

After leaving New-Haven we raked a steamer.

After leaving New-Haven we raked a steamer.

Kingh Tempar, Autax, Sionx, Bradley, Eunice, Terror, Rogh Tempar, Autax, Sionx, Bradley, Eunice, Terror, bonts of the Stonington Company for eleven years, and:

On the night of the collision we ran into the fog at Stratford Shoal, near New-Haven. After leaving New-Haven we raised a steamer, and then at Faikhand's Island raised a steamer, and then at Faikhand's Island raised a steamer, and then at Faikhand's Island raised a schoner. We ran along half an hour and then raised the Stonington a point and a half. We blew two whisties three times with such an interval that they could easily be distinguished. Then blew three whisties, I never heard any whisties from the Stonington until after I had reperted the light and then only one long for blast. I said to the pint: "She is coming into us," and within a minute and a half after I first saw her she streek us. We had been blowing a single whistie ver since the fog set in—I should think the duration of a fog whistle is about one-half a minute and the single biast on passing to the right about the same. After the collision the captain told me to call the mates, and I did so. When I came back the clerk came up and said the bant was on fire. We lowered the forward port about ten minutes after the collision, heat about ten minutes after the celliston, heat

start, and was mable to get tatoaga the fleid unit in the home stretch, where he ran very fast, but could only get fourth place.

The selling race for a purse of \$250, distance, 114 miles, was a walk-over for Bradley.

The martile race, weiter weights, purse of \$400, of which \$100 to secend; emirance, tree; horses never naving won a bordie race or a steep-cease allowed 7 pounds; 114 miles, over 5 burdles, had for starters Frank Short, Fanskun. Desturbance and Captain Frankin. Pools sold; Disturance and Fanstina, \$200; Captain Frankin and Frank Short, \$110. Frank Short was first away, but soon took second place to Fanstina, who seemed at one time to be tunning right away from the others; but she ured after randing a mile, when Disturbance took up the running, beat Frank Short for second place, and soon passed his stable companion, Fanstina. Frank Short also passed Faustina, but he could not reach Disturbance, who won by three lengths, Frank Short second, Faustina third, and Captain Frankin, who was never in the race, a bad fourtn; time, 2:2449.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES EXPECTED-THE TOPICS TO

BE DISCUSSED. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19 .- The arrangements for the annual convention of the American Bank ers, Association are now complete. Secretary Sherman tion and relanding. The meetings are to be held in the Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, August 11, 12, and 13. and a large and influential representation of the banks m all the States is promised. The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwanker, President of the Association, will give a historic sketch of Western banking. Ac dresses on fluancial and monetary questions are expected

and bankers at home and abroad, and a great number of replies have been received. The proceedings of the Con-vention are to be praised and widely distributed in Eu-rope as well as in the United States.

ACCIDENT ON THE WABASH BAILROAD.

ONE MAN KILLED OUTRIGHT-SEVERAL PROPLE INJURED.

Toledo, July 19 .- An excursion train from Toledo to Indianoplis, which left here at 9 p. m. vesterday, by way of the Wabash Railway, jumped the rack near Knox's Siding. Ohio, at 12:30 to-day. Five courbes were thrown from the track, one passenger Edward Stuart, of Noblesville, Ind., was killed, and nine other passengers were injured. The origin of the acci dent is supposed to be a broken rail, caused by the engine of the same train. The injured passengers were taken to Fort Wayne, and are being cared for by the company. Among those fatally tujured are Walter H. Rivers, of Indianapolis, the private secretary of the Hon. W. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-Hon, W. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President; John S. Gunp, of Wertfield, and Seward Hursh, of Peru, Ind. A. Mulleu, of Athens, is seriously wounded. This is the flist accident on this road, in which passengers have been lujured, since June 1872.

The persens seriously wounded are, Herman Winters, Mrs. Louisa Dralle, C. L. Scawartz, Cazzles Ihnde, Miss Soph Sipf, Waiter H. Reed, J. P. Black, August Durphers, Louis Adams, Waiter H. Newcomb, John Ranck, all of Indianapolis; G. V. Portius, J. C. Jones, of Nobesville, Ind.; J. P. Wheeler of Westfield; Henry Elvin, of Peru. Besides those above named there were twenty one passengers slightly jujured.

A MAIL KOBBER ARRESTED.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19 .- A colored lettercarrier, named Lerov M. Lee. connected with the Richmond Post Office, was arrested this morning by Post Office Inspectors Henderson and Shalleross for stealing registered letters from the mail. The letters which had had their contents purioined were found in his posses-sion. Lee was committed to jail in default of \$1,000

Not His Fault.—Last Sunday a gentleman went into a drug store and asked to buy a piece of soap, "Can's sell snything but medicines on Sunday," "But, man alive, don't you know that cleanliness is next to godiness!" "Well, I can't help it, if it is." "You don't half try," responded the scarcher for soap, as he went out without it.

THE COURTS.

THE ALLEGED RAILROAD CONSPIRACY. SURTHER TESTIMONY AS TO THE WAY IN WHICH A VERDICT FOR \$15,000 AGAINST THE THIRD AV-

ENUE COMPANY WAS OBTAINED. The Third Avenue Railroad conspiracy case was up again for examination yesterday atternoon be-fore Justice Fiammer, in the Yorkvide Police Court. Two former employes of the Third Avenue road, named Reilly and Morton, are charged with conspiring to-gether to manufacture false testimony on behalf of a man named Schultz, who recently obtained a verdlet against the company, chiefly on the testimony of these two men, for \$15,000. It is charged that the price of their perjury was to have been \$5,000 each.

The first witness examined yesterday was Thomas P. Nevins, Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department. He testified that about a year and a half ago Francis Reiliy, one of the defendants, was a driver in the Department. A private detective named Mooney came to see the witness about Reilly in connection with the Schultz suit. While conversing with the witness and Mooney, Reilly exhibited a deary for 1878 in which appeared a memorandom of the accident. The witness did not read it; he was shown a diary at the trial of the case in the Su perior Court which Reilly swore was the same, but it was not. One was blue and the other black.

Thomas F. Connor, a mason, testified that he was on car No. 35 of the Third Avenue Railroad on October 6. 1877, when the accident occurred. A policeman and a man named Foley were also on the front platform with him. The car was going north. When near Thirteenthst. he saw the injured boy, who, as well as the witness could remember, was knocked down by the horses. The driver, James Morton, one of the prisoners, stopped the car within about ten feet, and as quickly as any ear he had ever seen stopped.

Bartholomew Foley, of No. 310 East Eightieth-st.,

tinsmith by trade, testified that he saw the boy jump from the car that was going south; he saw no conductor. The boy landed safely on his legs, and while running south he was knocked down by the horses. He ran probably about ten feet. He was lying under the from wheels when the car was stopped.

Jose h Spievy said that he had examined car No. 5 about a menth after the accident. His examination was made at the request of the company. He found the car in perfect order. William Down, also a car builder, examined the car with the same result. William D. Neison, a master mechanic, employed on the Second Avenue line, examined the car and found it in good order. from the car that was going south; he saw no con-

Avenue line, examined the car and found it in good order.

Benjamin Eastwood, the conductor of the ear at the time of the accident, and that the car was in perfect order so far as he know. He had heard no complaints of it eliher from Morton or the driver who succeeded him after the accident.

Charles E. Travis was the next witness. He is a private detective, who was employed by the railroad company to follow and note the movements and conversations of Reilly and Morton. He saw them together in Brooklyn in 1878. While he was drinking with them Morton remark at to Reilly that if their side wan they were to rest \$5,000 each. At another time Refliy made the same remark to the witness. Morton toid the witness that Schuiz had given him attendy \$50, and the same amount to Reilly.

The further hearing was set down at 2 p. m. on Au gust 16.

THE SOUND COLLISION IN THE COURTS. A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS DENIED IN ONE OF THE SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

The wife of Richard S. Checkley, a sculp-

come of \$30,000. Soon after the'r marriage he began to exhibit intemperate habits, and when intexicated would badiy abuse her, choking her, pulling her hair, breaking her jewelry and even threatening her life. She declared further that her husband had procured the material on which to base the divorce suit by employing Henry Ross, on June 26, 1840, to decoy her into a notel. The plaintiff on the other hand averad that his wite had led a bad life before their marriage, as she had since acknowledged to min, and that she was now consorting with persons of had reputation. Two detectives made affiliavit of the circumstances under which they had seen Mrs. Houghton wit men at hotels and elsewhere, Judge Freedman yesterday granted her \$10 a week almonly and \$150 counsel fee.

ROBBED AND TURNED INTO THE STREET. Caroline Frohmann, the widow of Henry Frehmann, at his death in January, 1880, received about \$700 as benefit from several Hebrew organizations of which he had been a member, and soon afterward went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Naan at No. 59 Wilsonal., Brooklyn, E. D. On complaint of Mrs. Frohmann Justice Donoline yesterday issued an order for the arrest of Mr. Nann, and he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail of Mr. Nann, and he was tocked up in Loudew Street Jair in default of \$1.000 buil. The charge was that he in-duced this old and widowed woman to give up her \$700 to him for safe keeping, that he refused to return it to her, becam to abuse her, and finally turned her penni-iess into the street. The suit to recover the money is pushed by some friends who found her on the street and are now caring for her.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge McCue in Brooklyn yesterday granted an absolute divorce for Joseph Statler from his wife Mary Statler, on the report of the referee in the case,

A motion for alimony and counsel fee in the suit for limited divorce brought by Mary Burke, against John Burke, was made before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. They were married in 1862, and have ture confirm.

The temporary injunction to restrain the New-York and Brooklyn Ferrs Company from building a dock at the foot of South Sixth-at. Brooklyn, precured by the city, on the ground of interfering with the street, was dissolved yesterday by Judge Cooke.

Application was made to Judge Barnard in Breokiya yesterday, for an order to punish John Rand for contempt in refusing to pay a counsel fee of \$50 and \$10 costs in the diverce suit instituted by his wife. The defence interposed was that he had been sick, and when at work carbed only \$9 a week.

A decree of divorce with \$5 a week alimony was granted recently in the Brooklyn City Court. Mrs. Sophie Hildent atel from her husband Peter Hildenbentel. It was found inst week that he had taken his movey and property and started for some unknown place. An order was made in the Court yesterday requir-ing the truckman who removed the turniture to divulge

Judge Neilson in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday granted an absolute divorce for Charlotte Anthony from Philip Anthony, of No. 339 Lewis-ave., Brooklyn. They were married in 1844, and have children who are married. The referre, A. T. Campbell, reported in favor of a divorce. It was alleged that the defendant had lived with a Mrs. Fay for two years. No

After the death of the late Rev. T. J. Mooney, formerly pastor of the Church of St. Bridget, an action was begun by his executor against the church officers for the recovery of money advanced by Fathe Mooney to them. The answer set up two counterclaims one for \$1,322 43, and another for \$3,640 86-money alleged to have been collected by Father Mooney as pastor and treasurer of the church, and not paid over. Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday, demed a motion by the plaintiffs for particulars of the counterclaim.

DECISIONS-JULY 19.

DECISIONS—JULY 19.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.—
Onfagt Doriand.—See memorandum. Drayton agt. Reynolda.—See memorandum. Hofman agt. Lox.—Order as settled.
Crum agt. Crum: McKenna agt. McKenna; Delonge, etc., agt. Brenneman.—Orders granted. United States Life Insurance Company agt. Pekrs.—Order as settled.

By Judge Donohue.—Thompson agt. McCielland.—when Mr. Seward makes the affidavit consent. etc., the order will be considered. Eminons agt. Cambbell.—Granted on plaintiff's giving bond in \$2.500. Bestson agt. Mechan.—Granted, Mr. Butsol appointed. Swift agt. the fove Folio and Frile Manutacturing Company.—Motion denied; see memorandum. Yendelsonn agt. Hubbs.—See memorandum. In the matter of Robinson; Ryan agt. Conney; Dry Dock Savings Institution agt. Hubbs.—See memorandum. In the matter of Robinson; Ryan agt. Conney; Dry Dock Savings Institution agt. Bender agt. Onene; Adams agt. Wright. Chemical National Bank agt. Wright

Smith agt. Reichenberg: Bothmore agt. Helms: O'Malley agt. Haber: Cox act. Loughlin: Muiler agt. Quinlan; Bly-

Smith agt. Reichenberg: Bothmore agt. Helms: O'Malley agt. Haber: tox ast. Loughlin: Muther agt. Quinlan: Bly-denburgh agt. Bunnor. O'riera granted. In toe matter of Porks: Att. Brunnor. O'riera granted. In toe matter of Porks: Att. Brunnor. O'riera granted. In toe matter of Porks: Miller agt. O'riera granted. In toe matter of Porks: Miller agt. O'riera granted. Special Term—By Judge Donobine.—Wonderlich and another agt. Wighter and others.—Judgement for plaining. Woosthouse and another act the United States Carment Company.—Findings signed. Thompson agt. Cashin et al.—Findings signed.

Saperlor Court—Special Term—Judge Freedings.—Cackley, etc., agt. the Providence and Stonington stamably Company.—See memorandum. Mictiate agt. Forg et al.—See memorandum. Houghton act. Houghton—Company for week. Nagent et al. agt. Underhill.—See memorandum. However, and friel.—See memorandum. Medical this St. Louis Insurance Company.—O'rier nonying motion. An Association for the Respectable Aged, etc., Females agt. Influence Company.—O'rier signed. Provided cast. fr. o'rier granted. Company.—O'rier signed. Provided cast. fr. o'rier granted.

Loumon Pleas—Chambers—ity Judge Lattemore.—In the matter o' Fianna.—Report continued rad decree entered. In the matter o' Fianna.—Heport continued rad decree entered. In the matter of Fianna.—In the matter of Hodde.—Appua.
By Judge Van. Haesen.—In the matter of Hodde.—Appua.
By Judge Van.—Haesen.—In the matter of Hodde.—Appua.

the matter of accesses.—In the matter of Isanca, etc.—Motions granted.

By Judge Van Haesen.—In the matter of Isanca, etc.—Motion granted. In the matter of Roch.—Application granted
and presoner discharged. In the matter of Biglin, etc., In the
matter of Barrett.—Applications granted.

Marine Court.—Chambers.—By Judge Hawes.—
Keenan agt. Fuller.—Notion granted dismissing complaint.
Kingsley agt. Van Derveer: Hennett agt. Creighton: Farge
agt. the Kellogg and Buckley Company.—Orders signed.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON HIS "COWPER."

AN ANSWER TO THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

AN ANSWER TO THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Prom Mr. Smilk's Letter to The Toronto Mad.

The reviewer says: "Mr. Goldwin Smith, who calls Andromaene 'a savage woman,' whose 'there wall is really semi-physical and scarcely ca, bie of exact translation,' and who imagines that 'postry can never be the direct expression of emotion,' has fairly put himself out of court as a poetical critic."

I should certainly have put myself out of court if I had said of the wall of Andromache that it was semi-physical and incapable of exact translation. But if the statement of the reviewer is a fabrication, it is he rather that has put himself out of court. The passage of my book to which his criticism has reference, is as follows: "Whatever the chronolegical date of the Homerie poems may be their political and psychological date may be pretty well fixed. Politically, they belong, as the episode of Thersites shows, to the rise of democracy, and to its first collision with aristocracy, which Homer regards with the feelings of a bard who same in aristocratic halls. Psychologically, they belong to the time when, in ideas and language, the moral was just disengalize itself from the one scall, in the wall of Andromache, for instance, adinon epos, which Pope improves into "saily dear," and Cowp r, with better tase at all events, renders 'precious,' is really semophysical, and scarcely capable of exact translation. It belongs to an improductive pass, like the dierce joy which, in the same wall, bursis from the savage woman in the midst of her designed and the thought of the numbers whom her husband's hands had shain."

You will see that "sean-physical" and "scarcely capable of exact translation" are applied not to the

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS DENIED IN ONE OF THE SETTS FOR DAMAGES.

The wife of Richard S. Checkley, a sculptor, was one of the persons lost in the Narragnest disaster. Lilly M. Checkley, age three, was with her mother; ber life was saved, but she austained some bodily injuries. The father was appointed guardian ad litem to bring a suit in the Superior Court against the Providence and Stoungton Steamship Company to recover damages for their injuries.

The collision by which the Narragnest was anniced the control of the defendant on pany before Jungs Preedman, for a stay of the plaintiff's proceedings in this action until the final platement of the proceedings not be also and determination of the defendant's liability by reason of the losses arising out of the ceilison. This proceeding was instituted outer the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1851.

The decision of Judge Preedman is interesting in view of the many suits in like condition. He says that the condition was made by the defendant of the many suits in like condition. He says that the condition was the condition of the decision of Judge Preedman is interesting in view of the many suits in like condition. He says that the condition was the condition of the decision of Judge Preedman is interesting in view of the many suits in like condition. He says that the condition was the condition of the decision of Judge Preedman is interesting in view of the many suits in like condition. He says that the condition is all the condition of the decision of Judge Preedman of the says that the would be suited to the says that the condition is the says that the condition is all the says that the condition is th

Cowper and Denne; but as there was no connection in either case. I should have been adding to the build on my yourne at the expense of its correctness. I was not set to write a history of English poetry, but a life of Cowper. Between Cowper and Churcalli there was a connection, about which I have said what seemed needful. The reviewer thinks that though a sensational Life of Alfieri or Afred de Mussel might be castly written, to write a sensational Lor or Cowper would require rarer gifts than mine; I dare say it would, but I have a strong suspicion that the taste for sensationalism and ditayramble exaggeration will pass away. My aim was to give a simple marrative, containing all that was essential to the understanding and appreciation of Cowper's work, with adequate specimens. I have connected him, more distinctly than previous writers have done, with the evangelical movement, and whatever is connected with a special movement, and whatever less, snare its transitory character. I could not treat his religion as a biographer of his own religious seniod could nave done; but I am sure that I have said nothing of it irreverent or unsympaticite. Much as I love his works, I could not claim for him a place in the first rank of poets; his memory would only offer the connected of the senior of the senior of the sorter.

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bread, biscuits, deserts, &c., excellent cooks for city of country; at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, 138 6th ave., fourth house above 10th-st. COOK and CHAMBERMAID.-By two Protestant girls, both English, one as cook, the other as chambernaid; the cook understands her business the oughly; sorps, meals and all kinds of dessert; the chambernaid is thorough in her business; also a frat class walfees; bear of references. 369 6th ave., between 22n and 25d six, first floor.

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tive, who thoroughly understands all kinds of household duties, including milk and butter, and is kind to chidren, can take a place at once; city or country; best references, would like a constant home. Call at 292 oth ave, near 18th-st HOUSEWORKER.—By a neat, tidy, intelligent Protestant young girl; will be generally useful in family in any expacity; can do good cooking, and is a goon washer and grount; will give best of recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at 366 6th ave., near 23d st., list door.

AUNDRESS or COOK.—By a respectable wound assist the ways and some statement of the would assist with the washing and ironing; would do general housewers in a small private family, or would go as a working housewers in a small private family, or would go as a working housekeeper, or would take eare of children; no objection to the country, first-class reference over ten years. Call personnily at 156 West Soth-st.; no cards answered.

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